or an electronic gear control is situated, and which lamp cap is further provided with, for example, so-called E14 or E27 connection means. At tube ends 14; 14' situated opposite to the lamp cap 50, the tube portions 13; 13' are in communication with each other via a channel 15. The discharge vessel may alternatively be embodied so as to be a single elongated or (multiple-) bent tube, for example a tube bent in the form of a hook. The discharge vessel 10 is provided, at a side facing the discharge space 18, with a luminescent layer 16. In each end portion 11; 11', an electrode 20; 20' is arranged on a so-called stem 21, 21' in the discharge space 18. The electrode 20; 20' is preferably arranged transversely to the longitudinal axis. In an alternative embodiment of the low-pressure mercury vapor discharge lamp, the electrode is axially mounted in the end portion. In addition, in a further alternative embodiment of the low-pressure mercury vapor discharge lamp, an external electrode may be provided at an end portion of the discharge vessel to bring about a capacitive coupling with a lamp power supply. Current supply conductors 30A, 30B; 30A', 30B' extend from the electrodes 20, 20' through the stem 21; 21' in the end portion 11; 11' and issue from the discharge vessel 10 to the exterior. At least one stem 21; 21' carries an auxiliary amalgam (not shown in Figure 1) which is provided on a carrier 25; 25', which carrier 25; 25' is provided in the stem 21; 21' by means of a supporting wire 23; 23'. In the embodiment shown, both stems 21; 21' carry an auxiliary amalgam. In accordance with the invention, (a part of) the carrier 25; 25' is arranged in a plane transverse to the longitudinal axis 12; 12'.

Page 7, between lines 9 and 10 insert the following paragraph:

It will be clear to those of ordinary skill in the art that, to provide the quick release of mercury described above, the significant property of the arrangement is that the auxiliary amalgam extends in both orthogonal directions in the plane transverse to the longitudinal axis 12, and be close to the electrode. Therefore at least a portion of the carrier on which the auxiliary amalgam exists is aligned, parallel to the longitudinal axis of the end portion, with the nearby electrode. As a result the auxiliary is effectively irradiated by the heat generated in the electrode when the lamp is started.

IN THE CLAIMS